

THE RALEIGH NEWS.

VOL. XII—NO. 148.

RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 21, 1878.

\$5.00 PER ANNUM

YELLOW FEVER.

No Abatement of the Plague—Great Want of Nurses and Money.

By Telegraph to the News.

Vicksburg, August 20.—The health officer is unable to give official figures, but estimates that a hundred cases are in the city, and the number is rapidly increasing. Four internments of yellow fever patients took place yesterday. Up to date the deaths number eighteen. The City Council have abolished the quarantine.

PORTLAND, August 20.—Two new cases and one death have been reported.

NEW ORLEANS, August 20.—The Chief of Police has received instructions to remove the bells from the ice cream wagons and instruct the drivers to drive slowly when passing sickly localities. Forty to fifty applications per day are made at the Howard Association. The officers report donations coming in liberally for use in caring for the sick. The death list includes Max Viery, druggist, A. H. James, clerk of the Jackson Railroad; Brother Sylvanus Reckitt, and D. W. Jones, business manager of the *Southeastern Advertiser*. Four nurses who were sent to Grenada, Mississippi, have the fever.

NEW ORLEANS, August 20.—One death from yellow fever has been reported here.

MEMPHIS, August 20.—Postmaster Thompson has been notified that the Memphis mail will not be received at Vicksburg and other points South.

CINCINNATI, August 20.—The steamer John Gibson, with fever on board, is at anchor three miles below Gallipolis, the engineers having refused to do their duty. The Gallipolis health officers have placed a strong guard over her to prevent any one leaving. Chas. Degelman, an engineer, and Wm. Koedler have died. There are ten cases on board. Captain Bickelstaff is sick.

MEMPHIS, August 20.—The Howard Association of this city is advised from Grenada that the epidemic there, considering the size of the town, appears to be the most malignant and fatal ever known in the country. There is great want of nurses and money. If

NEW ORLEANS, August 20.—To-day's report shows one hundred and thirty-six new cases and forty-one deaths.

BOSTON, August 20.—Responding to the request for assistance from the Mayor of Memphis, Mayor Pierce of this city authorizes the former to draw on him at sight for \$1,500. The citizens will meet at noon to-morrow to take measures to relieve the distress in Memphis.

MEMPHIS, August 20.—Twelve new cases from 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon up to noon to-day.

NEW YORK, August 20.—There were two yellow fever deaths at quarantine yesterday, one being Wm. Reilly, of New Orleans. There are no cases now at quarantine.

THE MONETARY CONFERENCE.

By Cable to the News.

PARIS, Aug. 20.—In an address at the Monetary Conference, Say stated that the policy of France was to await the moment when she could revert to free exchange of silver. The Secretary of the conference, while agreeing with the present expectation of the Latin Union, as described by M. Say, said he looked forward to a gold standard, as the ultimate solution of the question of exchange. Goodness argues that the free exchange of silver would be impossible. The object aimed at should be the maintenance of silver as the companion of gold as universal disuse of silver would provoke terrible crisis.

SARATOGA RACES.

By Telegraph to the News.

SARATOGA, August 20.—The first race, one mile and an eighth, was won by Creole; Bonnie Wood, second; Bertha, third—time 2:14.

The second race, harding stakes, one mile and a half, was won by Duke, of Magenta, in a canter—time, two fifty and a quarter.

In the third race, sweep stakes, for two year olds, three quarters of a mile, Monitor was the winner; Boardman, 2d; Dan Sparling, 3d. Time, 1:20.

In the fourth race, three quarters of a mile, Dan K. was the winner; Lady Darcy, 2d. Time, 1:18.

The fifth race, one mile, was won by Governor Hampton. Time, 1:48.

PENNSYLVANIA NATIONALS.

By Telegraph to the News.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., August 20.—The Nationals arranged for a State ratification meeting yesterday. Butler, Kearney and others were advertised to speak. Three thousand people assembled but the speakers failed to appear. The Mayor of Scranton and others addressed the assemblage.

WORKMEN MURDERED.

By Telegraph to the News.

CINCINNATI, August 20.—John Tynan and Wm. Doran, stone quarry laborers were murdered while walking home. John McCreary fellow workman, his father and brother were arrested on suspicion. Lynching is strongly talked of.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

By Cable to the News.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—A Times Vienna dispatch says the Austrians lost twelve men in the engagement on the 16th inst., near Buzza. The insurgents, besides their killed, lost one hundred and thirty prisoners.

FAILED.

By Telegraph to the News.

CINCINNATI, August 20.—W. J. M. Gordon, druggist, has suspended his liabilities, one hundred thousand dollars.

SENT TO AN ASYLUM.

By Telegraph to the News.

NEW YORK, August 20.—John E. Lee has been transferred to the Bloomingdale asylum, as he is laboring under acute mania.

THE POTTER COMMITTEE.

By Telegraph to the News.

NEW YORK, Aug. 21.—Major Burke, before the Potter Committee, was questioned altogether by Butler. The witness said the highest Tilden elector vote was 83,850 and the lowest Hayes elector received 75,240. The witness religiously believed Tilden and Nicholls were elected.

AMATEUR BOATMEN.

By Telegraph to the News.

NEWARK, Aug. 20.—The sixth annual regatta of the National Amateur Rowing Association occurred to-day.

THE TRUTH ABOUT THE SUN.

New York Times.

People love prophets who prophesy smooth things. The doctor who tells a confident, consumptive that he cannot recover promptly and indignantly discharged, and another doctor, who will tell pleasant falsehoods, is called in.

The astronomers are wise enough to understand that they must not tell unwelcome truths. A large quantity of astronomers have just been observing an eclipse of the sun, and though they all admit that the condition of the sun has latterly undergone a great change, they, with a single exception, assert that it is of no consequence. Prof. Lockyer alone admits that the changes in the sun must have very serious results, but few persons believe him. In fact, there is a general impression that the sun is a body of no consequence, and that the other astronomer's flimsy reports that the sun is all right, and that we have no reason to apprehend any danger, he would have been regarded as an abject and feeble man. As it is, he has injured his reputation by telling truths which his more astute rivals preferred to suppress.

All the observers of the late eclipse agree in admitting that they were surprised to find that the burning hydrogen which was formerly present in the corona has totally disappeared. The spectroscopic proves this beyond any possibility of doubt. It had been previously known that for the last four years the great heat which was so frequent on the sun have been wanting, and the close connection between the sun-spots and terrestrial magnetism has been once more demonstrated by the marked decrease in magnetic activity during the same period. The disappearance of sun-spots and the disappearance of hydrogen from the corona mean that solar activity and solar heat have decreased. Now, the decrease of solar heat means a decrease in the increase of heat on the earth, for the gases thrown out by the sun when in a state of great activity, and which act as a shield to protect the earth, disappear as the solar heat decreases. Thus the heat which was formerly present in the corona and their interpretation are beyond the reach of question, and no astronomer will venture to deny them.

We have, then, as the result of the observations recently made, the knowledge that the condition of the sun is such that it will produce a great increase of heat on the surface of the earth. Now, we know only too well that the heat during the present summer has been unprecedented, and the last winter was one of the coldest on record. Moreover, there has been a very obvious increase in the heat of this climate during the last thirty years, or within the memory of the present generation. The change has been rapid, and the total cause of the enormous sleighs which formerly took the place of the City stages during the winter. The snow no longer lies for months in our streets, and the rivers, which used to be frozen from end to end, are now closed to navigation only during a very few weeks in mid-winter. Thirty years ago, icebergs were rarely met by vessels trading between New York and Liverpool before the month of July, and even then they were few and far between. Now we have ice in the Atlantic early in Spring, and in enormous quantities, thus showing that the warm season in the Arctic region, which sets from the icebergs, begins earlier than it formerly began.

If we go further back to the earliest history of the world, we find that the climate of Europe was then vastly colder than it is at present. Italy was as cold in the days of the Romans as it is now. Northern Germany is now, and the region of the Lower Rhine was nearly impassable by the Roman legions in winter. It is the habit of unprincipled scientific persons to say that the removal of the forests, by this explanation will not do. Even if we grant that the removal of the European forests has rendered the European climate warmer, it is yet to be proved that this is the cause we do not hereby account for the increase of heat in the United States and in the Arctic regions, since the beginning of this century.

Have the Equimaux been kept longer in the forests? Have there been any general clearing away of forests in New York City and its vicinity? The removal of forests unquestionably increases the heat of summer, but it also increases the cold of winter. How, then, is it assigned as the reason for the steady increase of heat in both summer and winter, which has taken place since the beginning of history, and which has been vastly accelerated during the present century?

Had there been important changes in the condition of the sun within historic times, we should be at loss to account for the increase of heat on the earth's surface. According to Mr. Lockyer, the great heat of the last few months and the mildness of last winter have been the result of changes in the sun. Doubtless such changes have been in progress for at least the last 2,000 years, but we have not possessed the means of detecting them. If sudden solar changes have produced the heat which we have felt this summer, it is extremely probable that similar, though less rapid, changes have been brought about the gradual increase of heat in Europe within historic times.

If this sort of thing continues, it will not be many years before the heat becomes so great that it will be insupportable. We have no ground for assuming that the sun will suddenly turn over a new leaf, and that our climate will grow colder, or even remain what it now is. We of this generation have no immediate cause of alarm, but our posterity will find things excessively warm for them, and it is perhaps our duty to advise them not to come. If the astronomers had the courage of their observations, they would boldly tell us that the sun is taking precisely the course which must end in the burning up of the earth at a comparatively early period. They prefer to court a temporary popularity by suppressing this fact, and Mr. Lockyer will probably be denounced by them as an alarmist who deserves no credit.

FROM OCEAN'S DEPTHS.

The beautiful English ship Eurydice, which went down with all its crew last spring—only two out of 350 escaping—has been wrested from the sea. Hawkers, seven and eight inches in diameter, carried by four vessels, were attached to the wreck by divers, and then by pumping some 2,000 tons of water into the four vessels, they sank to the requisite depth of five feet. A Popoff air-bag, an immense turret ship, fastened by wire cables, as at tug, and a flotilla of small craft, took part in the resurrection. Divers were sent down to see that "all the elaborate arrangements of jewel ropes and toggles were

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WESTERN CAROLINA.

Commissioner Polk's Campaign—Enthusiasm of the Farmers—Large Gatherings at Every Point.

Special Correspondence of the News.

HAYESVILLE, Aug. 14.

Our party, consisting of Colonel Polk, R. M. Furman, of the Asheville Citizen, Rev. C. D. Smith, corresponding editor of the Department of Agriculture, from Macon, (who joined our party at Franklin), and your correspondent, reached Hayesville last night from Cherokee, having crossed two mountains in travelling a distance of sixteen miles.

THE SPEECH OF THE COMMISSIONER.

At half past eleven o'clock Colonel Polk ascended the platform in the Court House, and for two hours and thirty-five minutes, in the ablest speech ever delivered, he held his large and attentive audience enthralled, while he discussed the interest of the farmer, and in passing he paid an eloquent and glowing tribute to the valor of the North Carolina Soldier, which brought tears from the speaker and the audience. We are hurried so rapidly from point to point that it is impossible to write up the notes of Colonel Polk's speech, but I hope to do so before the campaign closes.

At the conclusion of the speech, by a rising vote the thanks of the meeting were unanimously tendered Col. Polk for his able and efficient address.

THE AUDIENCE.

The Court House was crowded to overflowing with citizens of both sexes of the county, including the pupils of the Academy, many of whom could not procure seats, and remained standing throughout the delivery of the speech. They showed their appreciation of the remarks of the distinguished speaker by frequently applauding him.

At the conclusion of the speech, the farmers proceeded to organize a farmers' club, when a large number enrolled their names, and elected Capt. J. S. Anderson, member elect to the Legislature, President, and Geo. W. Sanders, Secretary. The club was named, "The Clay County Agricultural Club," and on motion, its proceedings were requested to be published in the Farmer and Mechanic and the Asheville Citizen.

Clay county was formed from the eastern section of Cherokee, and named after Henry Clay, of Kentucky. It has a most fertile and beautiful soil, and in politics is Democratic—always electing a straight ticket.

HAYESVILLE.

The county site is beautifully situated on a high hill, overlooking the banks of the Hiwassee, commanding a fine view of the mountains, and is called after the late George W. Hayes, who procured the formation of the county, and who, for many years, was a faithful member of the Legislature.

Six mails a week reach Hayesville from all points, and the citizens hope soon to have a daily mail, to take the place of the twice a week mail from Raleigh.

THE TWO CITIES.

Leaving Paris in the morning, after a sojourn of seven weeks, writes a correspondent of the Baltimore American, and settling down in London the same evening, the difference in everything is so marked that the traveler can scarcely realize that two such dissimilar cities are within a few hours of each other. There is nothing in common between them or their people. London is dark, sombre, gloomy, Paris is bright and sparkling with animation, which seems to pervade everything animate or inanimate. The Parisian looks as if he were always intent upon taking part in one of his great feasts, or preparing for them, while the Londoner, in every aspect, and seems so absorbed in business or politics that a smile were impossible, or a laugh sacrilegious. London, alongside of Paris, is like a city in perpetual mourning, while Paris is ever out of the symbol of joy and gladness, and calls upon the world to join in the perpetual festival. The only evidence of thorough life and activity in London is that of business, while pleasure-seeking and idleness are uppermost, and the foremost and business activity is in back courts and alleys, completely out of the sight and hearing of the temporary sojourner.

A Widely-Circulated Counterfeit.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—Receiving Teller Underwood, of the Redemption Agency, furnishes the following in regard to the \$5 counterfeit on the First National Bank of Tennessee, which shows how widely it is circulated, and how easy it is even for bank-tellers to be mistaken about the genuineness of a note: "The first counterfeit was received at the Redemption Agency on Sept. 2 last, since which time there have been received. This counterfeit has been received from 36 cities and 24 States. Its detection is a matter of certainty, as so far, not one has been seen with the correct serial number, 1,219, which is printed across the face of the note in large red figures. The counterfeiters in this case did not know the significance of the charter number, as 33 numbers have appeared on this note, and 10 notes have been branded that have a higher number than 2,800, while the highest number on any genuine bank note is 2,391."

THE MEXICAN BORDER.

Washington Herald, 19th.

Secretary McCrary said to-day that no official advice had been received at the Department of the crossing of the Rio Grande by United States troops under General McKenzie, but that it would be within the scope of the orders given through General Ord, commanding the Department. He added that the pursuit of Mexican marauders across the border was now settled upon by our Government as the only method of punishing and suppressing border raids; that he did not anticipate serious resistance from the Mexicans to this measure of self-protection, and that the United States detachment sent across would be too large to tempt a collision with any force likely to be met. The only authentic information, therefore, that has been received up to this time, seems to be a dispatch to the Galveston News of the 16th inst., from Fort Clark, stating that "all the troops under General Mackenzie, except two companies of infantry left to garrison the post, started at 8 o'clock that morning for Mexico. The advance guard crossed the river early that morning, and the main

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THE MEXICAN BORDER.

Washington Herald, 19th.

Secretary McCrary said to-day that no official advice had been received at the Department of the crossing of the Rio Grande by United States troops under General McKenzie, but that it would be within the scope of the orders given through General Ord, commanding the Department. He added that the pursuit of Mexican marauders across the border was now settled upon by our Government as the only method of punishing and suppressing border raids; that he did not anticipate serious resistance from the Mexicans to this measure of self-protection, and that the United States detachment sent across would be too large to tempt a collision with any force likely to be met. The only authentic information, therefore, that has been received up to this time, seems to be a dispatch to the Galveston News of the 16th inst., from Fort Clark, stating that "all the troops under General Mackenzie, except two companies of infantry left to garrison the post, started at 8 o'clock that morning for Mexico. The advance guard crossed the river early that morning, and the main

HIGH LIFE SCANDAL IN DENMARK.

Extraordinary Cruelty of a Mother who was Jealous of her Daughters' Beauty.

The Copenhagen correspondent of an English journal is responsible for the following story:

A painful piece of scandal in high life is just now the talk of everybody here, and as the matter is being publicly discussed in the press there is no reason to mention the names of the persons implicated. Rum



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